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## AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

 (Currently Amended) A miniature endoscope for orthopedic imaging comprising:

a probe for orthopedic diagnostic imaging, the probe including an optical waveguide that transmits an image, the waveguide and having a diameter of less than 2 mm and a length between 2 cm and 10 cm;

an a fiber optic illumination channel within the probe that is concentric about the optical waveguide, the illumination channel being positioned between an inner sheath and an outer sheath;

a handle removeably attached to the optical waveguide probe with a connector;

a sterile barrier that can be extended over the handle; an optical lens coupled to a distal end of the waveguide; an optical relay mounted in the handle and that is optically coupled to a proximal end of the waveguide; and

an imaging device mounted in the handle at a proximal end of the optical relay that receives an image from the optical waveguide.

- (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the endoscope has an outer diameter of 1.6 mm or less.
- 3. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the waveguide has an outer diameter between 0.6 and 1.6 mm.
- 4. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the illumination channel includes a binary phase ring which disperses light from the illumination channel.

- 5. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the waveguide comprises a glass having a refractive index in the range between 1.6 and 1.9.
- (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the waveguide comprises a glass rod.
- 7. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical waveguide further comprises a light absorbing layer comprises having a thickness between 5 and 10  $\mu$  m.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical waveguide further comprises a light absorbing layer comprises having an extramural absorption glass.
- 9. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical waveguide further comprises a light absorbing layer comprises having a refractive index of 1.6 or less.
- 10. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the illumination channel has a wall thickness in a range of 0.1 mm and 0.2 mm.
- 11. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the illumination channel has a refractive index in a range between 1.4 and 1.6.
- 12. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 further comprising an illumination channel outer sheath.
- 13. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 12 wherein the outer sheath comprises a polyamide coating.
- 14. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 13 wherein the

polyamide coating has a thickness between 100 and 150  $\mu$  m.

- 15. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical element—relay comprises one or more lenses.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical element—lens comprises a plastic lens.
- 17. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the imaging device comprises a charge coupled device.
- 18. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the endoscope further comprises a distal needle that penetrates tissue.
- 19. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical element has a rectangular cross-sectional area.
- 20. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim I wherein the waveguide has a rectangular cross-sectional area.
- 21. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the optical relay has a rectangular cross-sectional area.
- 22. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 further comprising a display connected to the imaging device.
- 23. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the illumination channel is optically coupled to a light source in the handle.
- 24. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 further comprising an optical coupler that connects a light source to the optical waveguide illumination channel.

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- 25. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 wherein the illumination channel comprises a fiber optic device.
- 26. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 25 wherein the barrier is attached to a rigid waveguide housing that is connected to the handle.
- 27. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 1 further comprising a light source that is optically coupled to the optical waveguide illumination channel.
- 28. (Currently Amended) A miniature endoscope for orthopedic imaging comprising:
  - a probe for orthopedic diagnostic imaging, the probe including an imaging channel and having a diameter less than 2 mm;
  - an a fiber optic illumination channel within the probe that is concentric about the imaging channel and is coupled to a light source;
  - a handle attached to the <u>illumination channel probe</u> with a connector;
  - a sterile barrier that can be extended over the handle; an optical lens coupled to a distal end of the imaging channel;
  - an optical relay mounted in the handle and coupled to a proximal end of the imaging channel; and
  - an imaging device mounted in the handle and coupled to a proximal end of the optical relay.

- 29. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the imaging device comprises a charge coupled device.
- 30. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the imaging channel comprises a transparent material having a refractive index of at least 1.6.
- 31. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 30 wherein the imaging light channel comprises a glass rod.
- 32. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 31 wherein the glass rod comprises an F2 or an F7 glass.
- 33. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 further comprising a light absorbing layer around the imaging channel.
- 34. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 33 wherein the light absorbing layer comprises a B6-2 glass or a BG-4 glass.
- 35. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the illumination channel is coupled to a light source with a fiber optic connector.

## 36-38 (Cancelled)

- 39. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the endoscope has a display connected to the imaging device for laparoscopic or arthroscopic examination.
- 40. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the optical element has a rectangular cross-sectional area.
- 41. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the

imaging channel has a rectangular cross-sectional area.

- 42. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 28 wherein the optical relay has a rectangular cross-sectional area.
- 43. (Withdrawn) A method of forming a reflective boundary on a glass channel for a microendoscope comprising the steps:

providing a glass channel for a microendoscope; providing a light absorbing material;

extruding the light absorbing material over the glass channel to form a reflective boundary on the glass channel.

- 44. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 43 further comprising the step of using a fiber optic drawing process to extrude the light absorbing material over the glass channel.
- 45. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 43 further comprising the step of using a bar-in-tube drawing process to extrude the light absorbing material over the glass channel.
- 46. (Withdrawn) A method of forming an image light channel for a microendoscope comprising the steps:

providing an illumination channel having a refractive index;

coating an inner surface and an outer surface of the illumination channel with a material having a refractive index lower than the illumination channel refractive index;

providing an image light channel for a microendoscope; and

attaching the illumination channel to the image light channel.

- 47. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 46 further comprising the step of using a tube-extrusion process for form the coatings on the illumination channel.
- 48. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 46 further comprising the step of depositing a glass on the outer surface and the inner surface of the illumination channel.
- 49. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 46 further comprising the step of using a bar-in-tube fiber drawing process to fuse the illumination channel to the image light channel.
- 50. (Withdrawn) A method of forming a cladding structure on an image light channel for a microendoscope comprising the steps:

  providing an image light channel;

forming a material having an index of refraction on the image light channel that is lower than the index of refraction of the image light channel to form a first cladding; extruding an illumination channel over the first cladding on the image light channel; and

forming a second cladding on the illumination channel.

- 51. (Currently Amended) A miniature endoscope for orthopedic imaging comprising:
  - a handle having an imaging device, a light source and a first coupling element;
    - a sterile barrier that can be extended over the handle;
  - a rigid probe removeably attached to the handle with a connector and having a diameter of less than 2 mm\_for insertion within an orthopedic body portion of a patient, an illumination waveguide that is concentric about an imaging channel and a second coupling element that connects the rigid

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probe to the first coupling element such that the illumination waveguide is imaging channel is optically coupled to the imaging device; and

- a lens at a distal end of the imaging channel.
- a beamsplitter mounted within the housing wherein the beam splitter directs light from the lighting source through a rod and lens assembly to an object such that the beam splitter

(Withdrawn) The endoscope of Claim 51 further comprising:

receives light from an object through the rod and lens assembly and directs the light to the imaging device.

- 53. (Withdrawn) The endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the waveguide comprises a hollow channel.
- 54. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the imaging device comprises a plurality of lenses and a polarizer.
- 55. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 54 wherein the polarizer comprises a sheet polarizer.
- 56. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 54 wherein the polarizer comprises a cross polarizer.
- 57. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 56 wherein the cross polarizer comprises a first prism and a second prism.
- 58. (Withdrawn) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the light source is coupled to a polarizer and a lens.
- 59. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the light source is coupled to the illumination

waveguide with a fiber optic element.

- 60. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the probe comprises a fiber optic illumination channel around the <u>waveguide</u> imaging channel.
- 61. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the light source comprises an external lamp.
- 62. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 61 wherein the external lamp comprises a xenon light source.
- 63. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the sterile barrier is attached to the probe.
- 64. (Previously Presented) The miniature endoscope of Claim 63 wherein the sterile barrier is attached to a disposable probe element.
- 65. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 wherein the probe comprises further comprising a needle with a distal optical system having a locking mechanism that attaches the needle to the endoscope.
- 66. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 51 further comprising a cannula wherein the probe fits within the cannula.
- 67. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 66 wherein the imaging channel comprises a rod and lens assembly having and a locking mechanism wherein the cannula locks onto the rod and lens assembly.
- 68. (Currently Amended) The miniature endoscope of Claim 66

wherein the cannula comprises an the illumination channel waveguide.

- 69. (Original) The miniature endoscope of Claim 66 wherein the cannula further comprises a stylet.
- 70. (Withdrawn) A method of using a miniature endoscope comprising:

providing a base unit and a sheath assembly having a probe wavequide and a sterile barrier; and

attaching the sheath assembly to the base unit such that the sterile barrier extends over the base unit.

- 71. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing a cannula and securing the cannula to the sheath assembly.
- 72. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing a luer fitting on the sheath assembly.
- 73. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising disposing of the sheath assembly after use and attaching a second sheath assembly to the base unit for further use.
- 74. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing a probe waveguide having a hollow channel and a light absorbing channel wall.
- 75. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing a base unit including a handle, an imaging device within the handle and a relay optical system that couples an image from the waveguide to the imaging device.

- 76. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing a probe waveguide having a diameter of 2 mm or less.
- 77. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising connecting the base unit to a display.
- 78. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing an annular illumination channel in the probe.
- 79. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising providing a probe waveguide having a length between 2 cm and 10 cm.
- 80. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 70 further comprising directing polarized light through the waveguide.